

Figure 1 A

ROUND ONE:

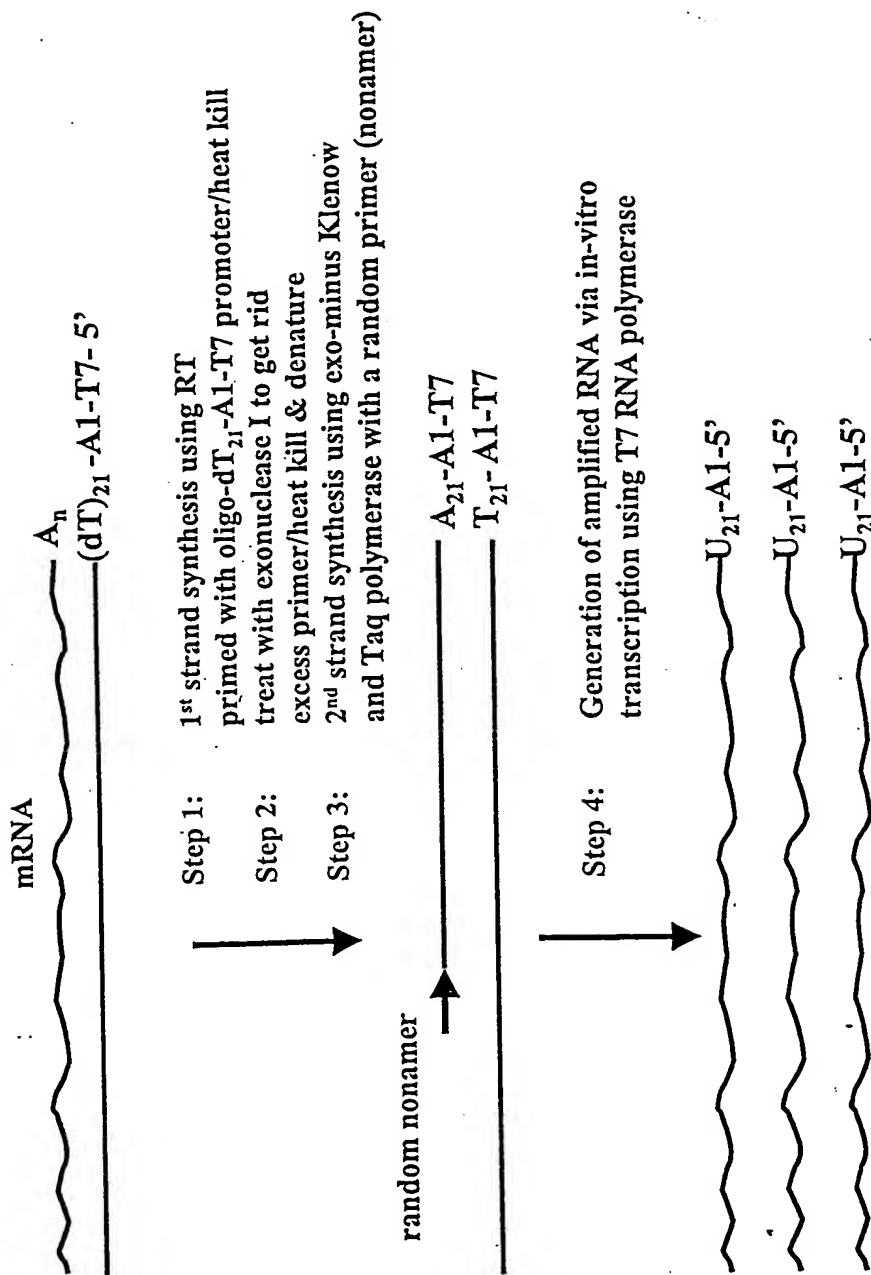


Figure 1B

ROUND TWO:

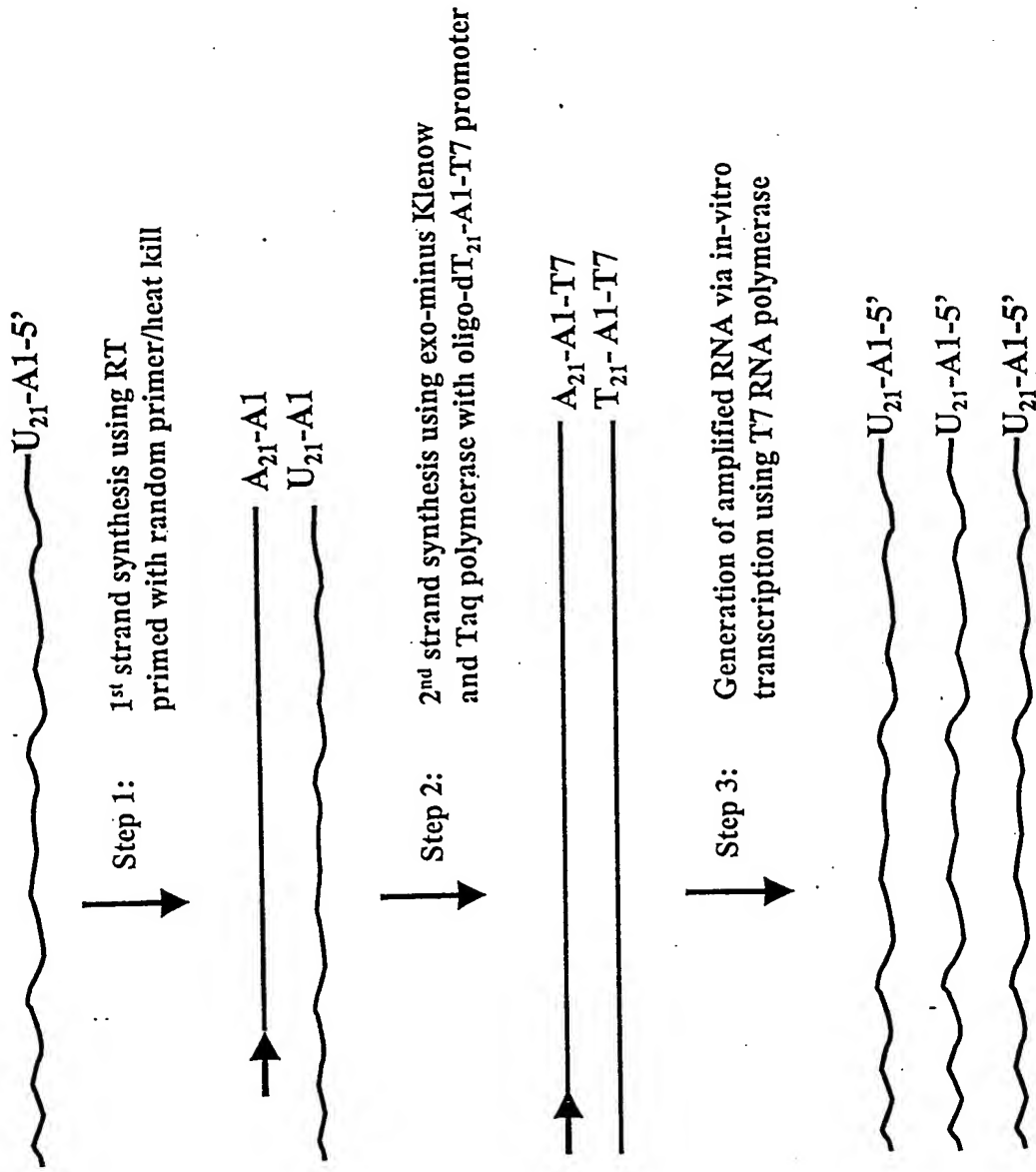


Figure 1C

ROUND TWO MODIFIED:

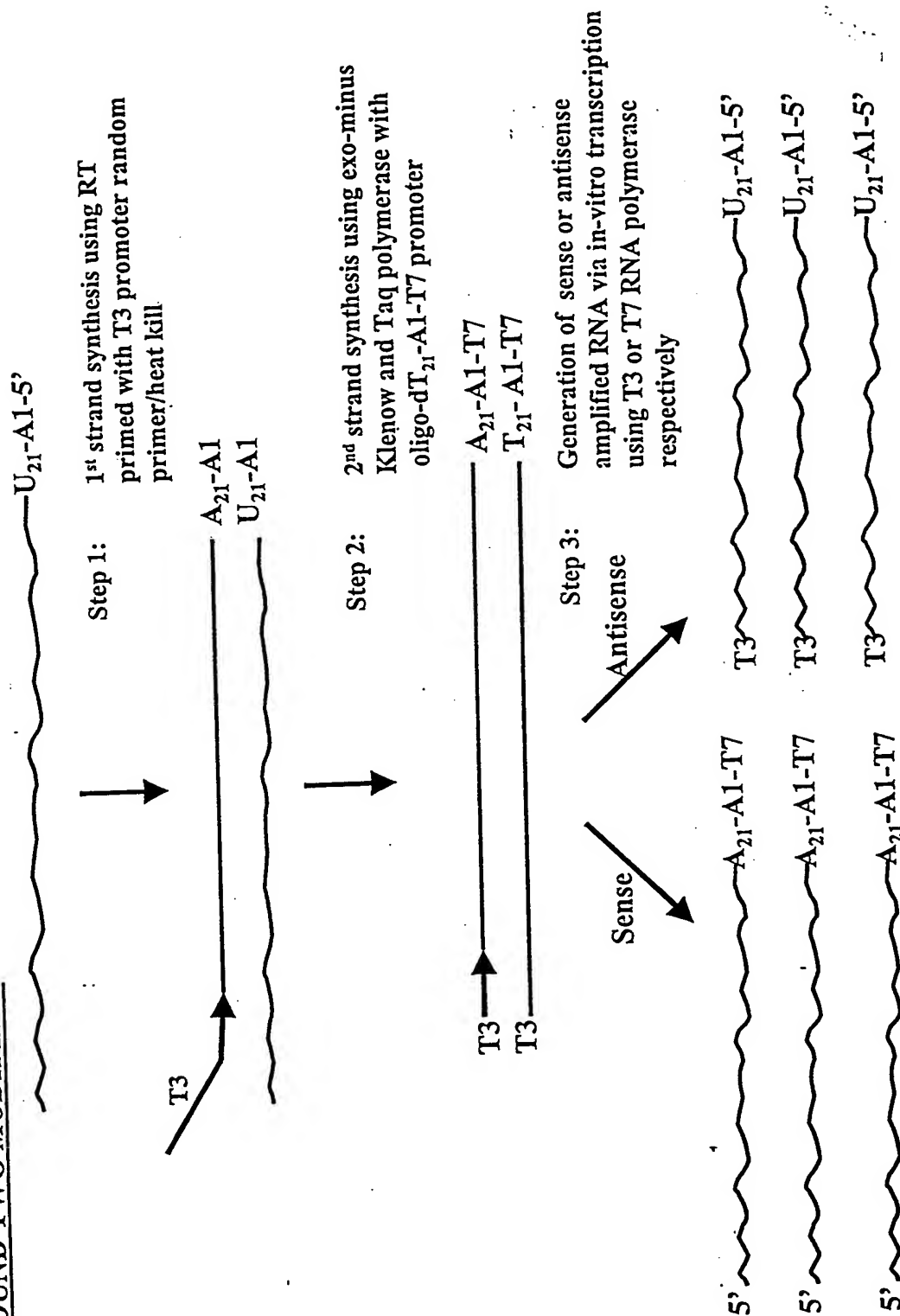


Figure 2A: Optimization of 2<sup>nd</sup> Strand Synthesis using Exogenous Primers

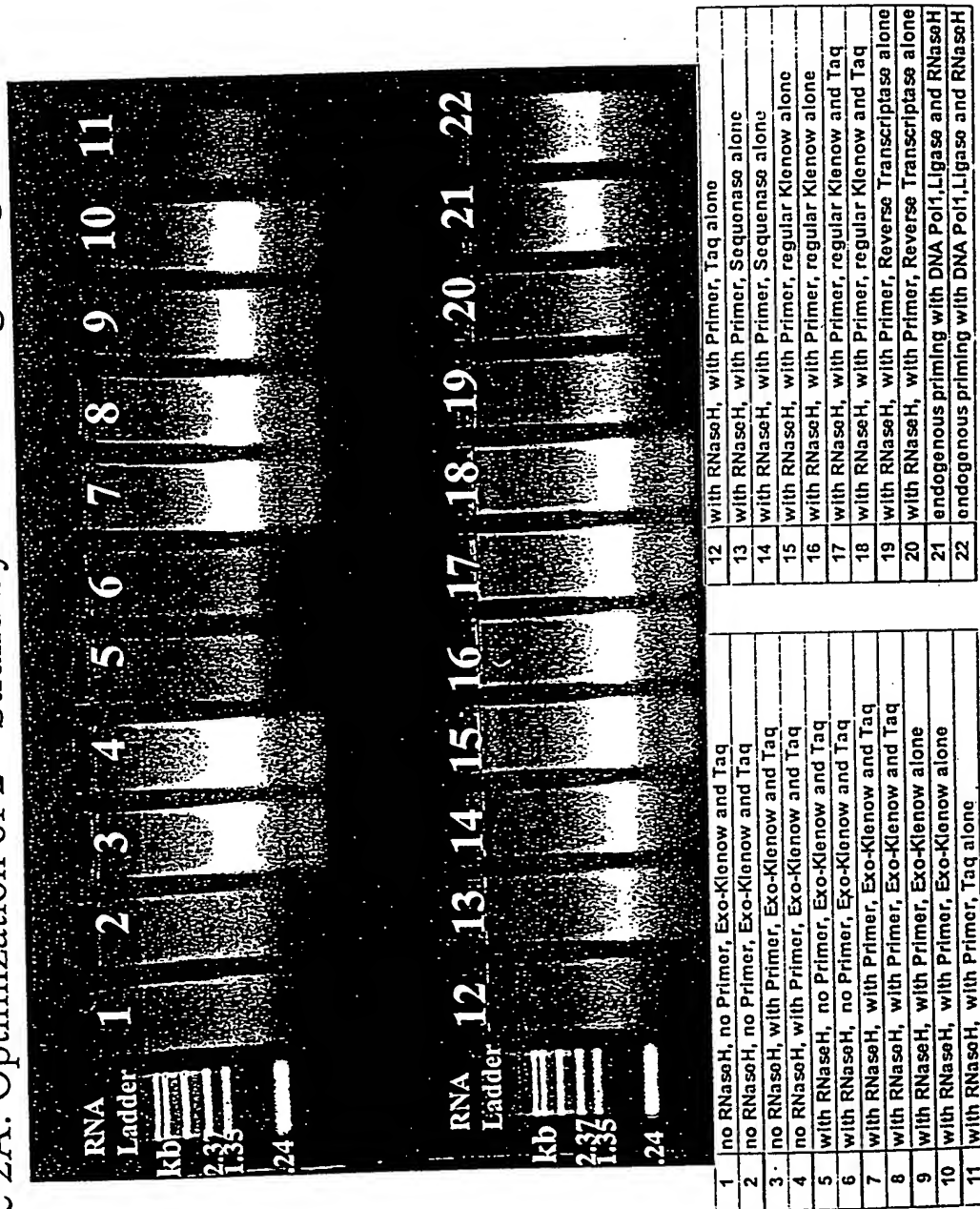


Figure 2B: Yields From Exogenous Priming of 2nd Strand Synthesis Using Different Enzymes		
SAMPLES	Condition Tested	ug of amplified RNA
1	no RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.6
2		3.4
3	no RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	15.5
4		19.2
5	with RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.4
6		3.0
7	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	16.9
8		17.5
9	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow alone	18.7
10		16.8
11	with RNaseH, with Primer, Taq alone	2.8
12		3.6
13	with RNaseH, with Primer, Sequenase alone	9.0
14		10.4
15	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow alone	16.0
16		15.2
17	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow and Taq	13.7
18		15.2
19	with RNaseH, with Primer, Reverse Transcriptase alone	7.2
20		6.5
21 Eberwine1	endogenous-priming method with DNA Pol1, Ligase and RNaseH	10.2
22 Eberwine2		11.7

Figure 2C: Comparison of Yields and Fold Amplification				
SAMPLES	Condition Tested	ave (ug)	fold diff vs GH	est. fold amp*
1	no RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.5	0.3	174
2				
3	no RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	17.3	1.6	865
4				
5	with RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.2	0.3	159
6				
7	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	17.2	1.6	862
8				
9	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow alone	17.7	1.6	887
10				
11	with RNaseH, with Primer, Taq alone	3.2	0.3	161
12				
13	with RNaseH, with Primer, Sequenase alone	9.7	0.9	486
14				
15	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow alone	15.6	1.4	778
16				
17	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow and Taq	14.4	1.3	721
18				
19	with RNaseH, with Primer, Reverse Transcriptase alone	6.8	0.6	342
20				
21 Eberwine1	endogenous priming method with DNA Pol1, Ligase and RNaseH	11.0	1.0	548
22 Eberwine2				

\*fold-amplification calculated as follows: (final  $\mu\text{g}$  yield)/(0.020  $\mu\text{g}$ )  
 where 0.020  $\mu\text{g}$  is an estimate based on the assumption that 2% of 1  $\mu\text{g}$   
 of total RNA (the amount of starting material) is poly(A) RNA

Figure 3A:

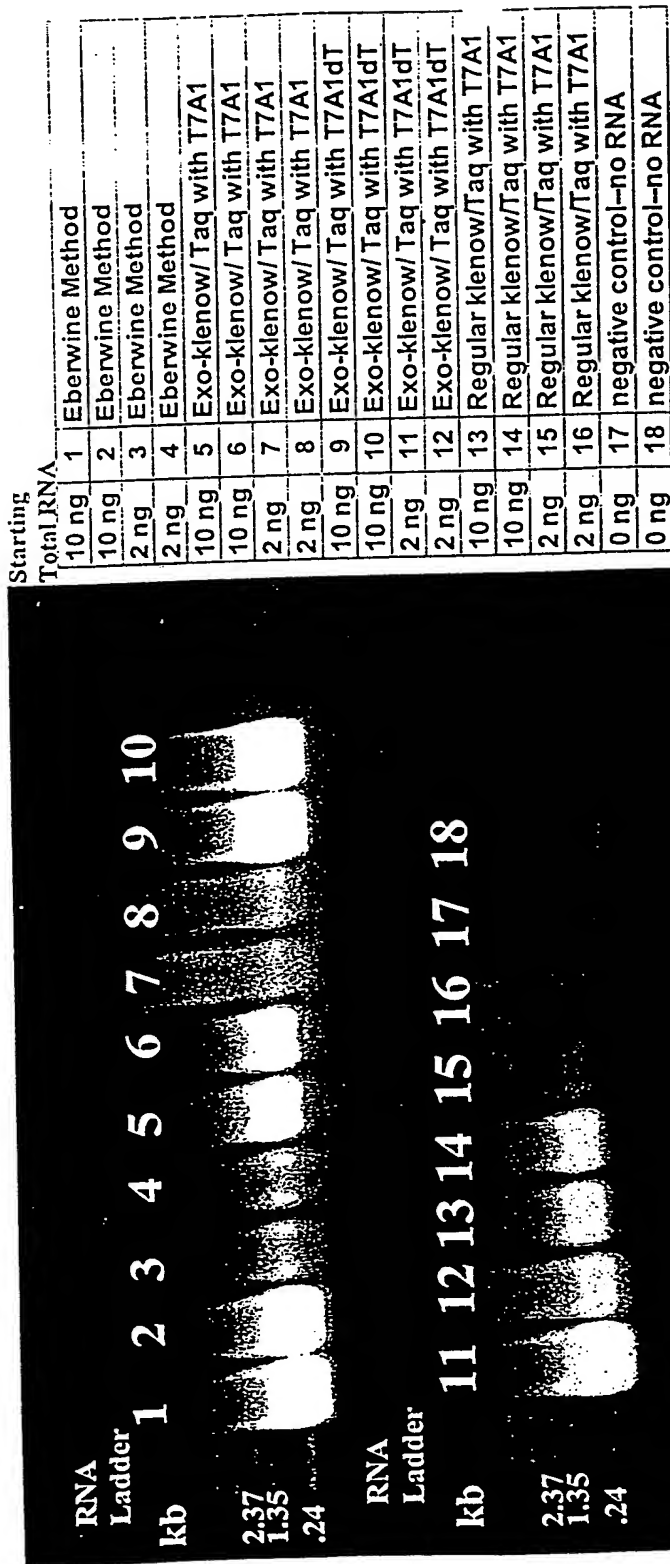


Figure 3B:

Total RNA			conc (ng/ml)	yield
10 ng	1	Eberwine method	1860	101.0
10 ng	2	Eberwine method	1800	97.4
2 ng	3	Eberwine method	448	26.9
2 ng	4	Eberwine method	439	26.3
10 ng	5	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1	946	46.2
10 ng	6	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1	945	46.1
2 ng	7	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1	518	20.5
2 ng	8	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1	464	17.2
10 ng	9	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1dt	1700	91.4
10 ng	10	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1dt	1825	98.9
2 ng	11	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1dt	2400	144.0
2 ng	12	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1dt	648	38.9
10 ng	13	regular klenow + taq with t7a1	780	36.2
10 ng	14	regular klenow + taq with t7a1	808	37.9
2 ng	15	regular klenow + taq with t7a1	313	8.2
2 ng	16	regular klenow + taq with t7a1	298	7.3